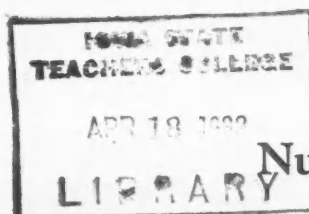
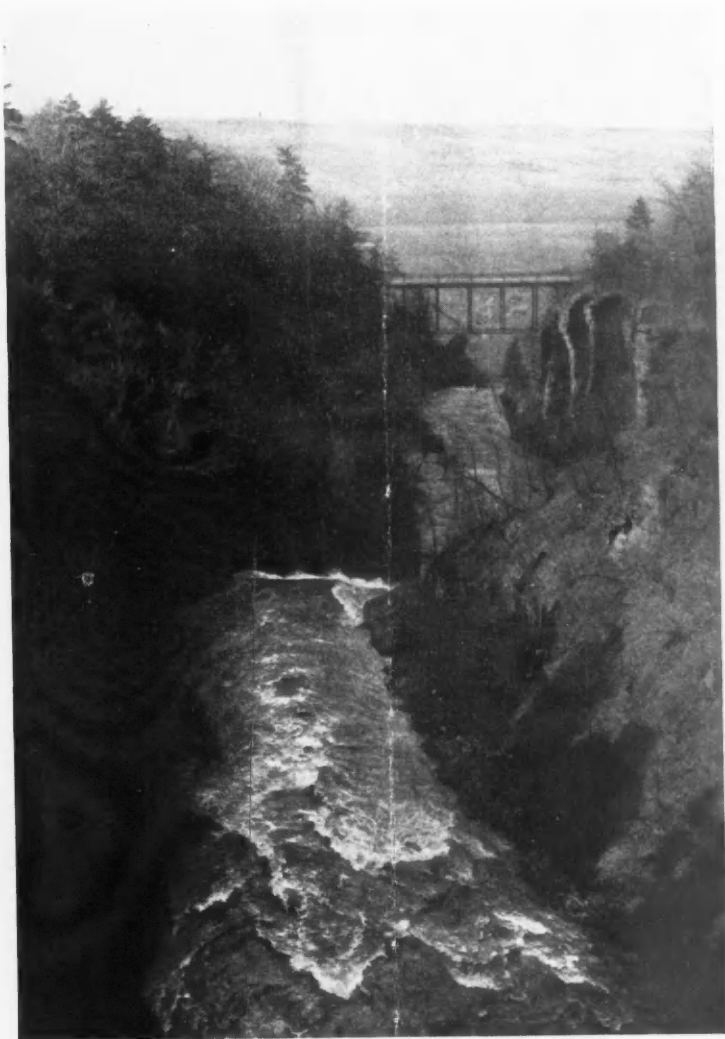


LOAN DESK.

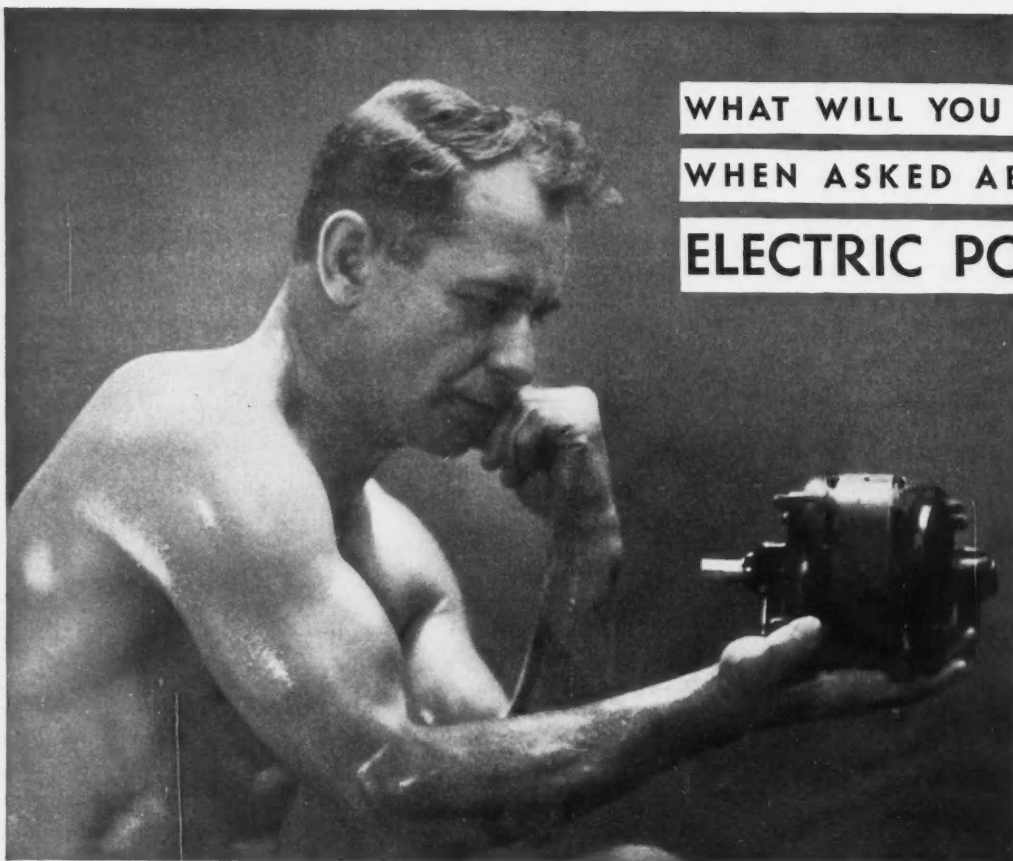
The Cornell Countryman



Volume XXIX

April
1932

Number 7



WHAT WILL YOU ANSWER
WHEN ASKED ABOUT . .
ELECTRIC POWER?

AS A future farmer or agricultural consultant, you will be concerned with electric power. Why? Because there are now more than 120 uses of electric power in farming, and new applications are steadily being developed; and because the amount of electric power used in farming operations is increasing by leaps and bounds. This marked trend shows how necessary it is for agricultural students to inform themselves about electricity.

Thirty per cent of all farm power is used for stationary operations. There are electric motors in proper sizes to do all of these jobs, and do them inexpensively. Turn a switch or touch a button, and electricity goes to work. A one-eighth-horsepower motor, for example, will do as much work as a man, and for less than one cent an hour!

General Electric has coöperated with agricultural engineers in adapting standard products and in developing new products to meet the electrical needs of agriculture. Partly because of this and partly because of their performance, G-E motors and control are inseparably associated with the use of electric power on the farm.

In your work, you have the opportunity to learn the uses for power on farms. By study, you can fairly appraise the value of electric power to the farmer of to-day and of to-morrow. Then, when you are asked the question, "Dare any business farmer face stiff agricultural competition without electric power?", you will have a correct and specific answer.

95-929

GENERAL ELECTRIC

SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK

WER
T . .
ER?

Fa

Th

Fa

ricul-
ducts
t the
cause
orm-
ably
r on

y to
udy,
etric
to-
ues-
stiff
etric
cific

95-929

C

WER

R?

Fall

The

ul-

ects

the

use

m-

ply

on

Pur

to

ly,

ric

to-

es-

iff

ic

fic

29

C

C

=

The Cornell Countryman

Founded 1903

Incorporated 1914

Member of the Agricultural College Magazines, Associated

Published Monthly from October to June by students in the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell University. Entered as second Class matter at the Post Office, Ithaca, New York. Printed by The Atkinson Press. The Subscription rate is one dollar a year or three years for two dollars; single copies 15 cents.

W. D. McMILLAN, President of Board of Directors

EDITORIAL STAFF

J. B. TUTHILL Editor-in-Chief
K. G. ROGERS Managing Editor
D. A. DENMARK Domecon Doings Editor
A. W. GIBSON Alumni Editor
F. T. VAUGHN Campus Countryman Editor
W. L. CHAFEL Cornell Foresters Editor
R. M. HOOD Former Student Notes Editor
M. ADAMS E. C. BRANCHE L. B. CLARK E. S. FOOTE
G. R. GODFREY M. HOWARD E. C. LATTIMER J. G. McALLISTER
E. P. NORDIN J. E. ROBINSON

BUSINESS STAFF

R. PRINGLE Business Manager
J. E. ROSE Circulation Manager
N. C. KIDDER Local Advertising Manager
L. M. PALMER National Advertising Manager
J. E. BERRYMAN D. H. BOYDEN H. L. DONNER
R. L. LANE G. PRINGLE M. REESE E. L. STILES

Contents and Contributors

April, 1932

Fall Creek from the Suspension Bridge Cover	We Visit Ten Thousand Homes109
The Face of a Friend Frontispiece	Professor Charles A. Taylor, who is in charge of farm radio programs from station WEAI, tells of the progress of educational broadcasting.
Farmers in the Making107	Through Our Wide Windows110
William E. Jordan '27 tells what The Children's Aid Society is doing in a practical way to give maladjusted city boys a chance at farming.	Former Student Notes111
Purchasing Household Linens108	Campus Countryman115
Professor Beulah Blackmore, head of the department of textiles and clothing, discusses the fine points of purchasing linens for the home.	Domecon Doings118
	Cornell Foresters120

If we didn't think that

ARCTIC ICE CREAM

was the best kind, we wouldn't ask you to get some and try it

Stewards buy most efficiently here

JUST ACROSS THE INLET



T

Vo

T

thr
the
Ed
chi
tha
No
sw
cla
the
lea
eve
tio
an
hel
wo

an
fin
eq
pr
th
Ar
ma
wh
al
ex
ity
fo
ca

ge
fo
ex
or
"a
in
c
A
v
b
o
n
f
h
f

M
t

The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life—Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXIX

April, 1932

Number 7

Farmers in the Making

William E. Jordan '27

THE LITTLE old red school house with its dunce cap, unspared rod, and dull droning of the three R's is fast disappearing before the onslaught of modern education. Educators believe today that fitting a child for living is more important than turning out classical scholars. No doubt the pendulum which has swung so violently away from the classics and dead languages will in the next few years swing back at least a short distance. It will be seen even by the Henry Fords of the nation that a certain knowledge of ancient languages and history may help orient a boy even in this modern world.

But in the meantime much study and research has been devoted to finding out what a boy needs to be equipped for living. One of the by-products of this research has been the realization of the falsity of the American notion that all children are material for college education. Only when this realization becomes general, however, will we see educational experiments which provide opportunity for further specialized training for the boy or girl of high school education or less.

Curiously enough, the modern slogan of learning by doing has been for many years the backbone of an experiment in boy training carried on in New York State. In 1853, "convinced of the importance of caring for homeless, vagrant, and criminal children," The Children's Aid Society of New York at once devoted a large share of its interest to boys between sixteen and twenty-one. In the early days the primary need was for food and lodging, but for many years the emphasis has been upon recreation and training for these boys.

Because of the great number of homeless boys who constantly drift into New York, this work has contin-

ued; and nearly forty years ago the Society decided to provide a further training school for these boys who in the past had been taught trades in its city vocational classes.

Believing in the value of outdoor life and farm training for boys, Brace Farm at Valhalla, New York was opened in 1894. This farm was unique in that it gave boys who voluntarily chose it a chance to learn the rudiments of farming. It had none of the ear marks of a reform or parental school. Homeless, runaway boys, discontented boys of all types who came to or were referred to the society were given the opportunity to learn farming under well contrived natural conditions.

RECENT years have brought changes in the curriculum offered these city boys. Not only do the boys today get a thorough practical knowledge of farming, but they are schooled in certain things essential to their own development as well as useful to a farmer. A well-equipped shop and teachers give them both practical training and experience in plain carpentry, plumbing, repairs, automobile overhauling and the care and repair of farm tools and machinery.

About three years ago the Society acquired a splendid new three-hundred-acre property in Dutchess County known as Bowdoin Farm. Here a further, more intensive course of training is offered to those boys who are able and desirous of going into some specialized end of farming.

These two schools, Brace Farm School at Valhalla, New York, and Bowdoin Farm School at New Hamburg, New York, both maintained by The Children's Aid Society are, I believe, unique in the field of agricultural training.

To the graduates of agricultural colleges and to practical farmers the question may naturally arise: "Can

a boy learn enough of agricultural practice in three or four months, as offered by a school such as Brace Farm, to be of use to a farmer?" During years of such work with boys it has been demonstrated that he can.

In these schools city boys who in many cases have had no previous contact with farming learn by actually doing. Up at five, milking and barn chores, breakfast at seven, seasonal field work during the day, supper at five-thirty, some after supper chores, evening recreation—this is the daily routine. Their activities may be catalogued. They learn the feeding, bedding, cleaning, harnessing, hitching, driving, working, and care of horses; the care of a herd of registered highly productive cows; care of chickens and hogs; orchard work; growing of field and vegetable crops; haying; preparation of the soil; reclaiming of land including draining and clearing areas; and handling of modern farm machinery, tractors, silo fillers, and the like. In fact, the farms are run on the same basis and the work is similar to that on any private farm.

THE experiment was tried with the more intelligent and ambitious boys of utilizing the resources of the New York State College of Agriculture. Thanks to the wonderful cooperation of the Department of Extension at Cornell, many of our boys and "Alumni" are enrolled in correspondence courses. In worthy instances financial aid is given so that a boy can get scientific training in the ten weeks' winter courses. One lad thus helped is this year earning twice what as a novice with no prior experience he earned last year. That is the real compensation in this work,—society as well as the individual benefits.

Within a few months the boy is

capable of becoming one of a farm family. He is located in a private home that will fill his needs, that will contribute to his moral, intellectual, and physical growth. He has become self-supporting, self-reliant—an asset.

The Children's Aid Society, during its seventy-nine years existence, has in this branch of its work helped over 32,000 individuals. At first its placements were in the pioneer West. Its successes include many business men.

representatives of state and federal legislatures, farmers, worthy citizens. At present due to the development of the West its activities are centered in New York State. At present eighty-five boys are under the Society's supervision in New York farm homes. These boys range in age from sixteen to twenty-one. They come to the Society orphans, half-orphans, all races and creeds, friendless, homeless, maladjusted, often

down and out and demoralized. They leave with a job and a chance to secure the advantages which only a family group can supply; and they are on the road to stability, self-respect, and independence as useful citizens. In these years of depression industry is wholly unable to absorb these boys who come to the Society for aid, and it must look to the land if many of these boys are to be reclaimed.

Purchasing Household Linens

Professor Beulah Blackmore

ONE OF the puzzling problems the homemaker of today faces is that of making satisfactory purchases in household linens. Unlike the homemaker of years gone by, she is confronted with an infinite number of qualities, sizes, colors and finishes in even as simple an article as sheets.

It is true that certain factors concerning fabrics are now almost standardized. These standards usually may be found on an attached label or, printed or woven along the selvage. Taking sheets as an example, one may find on the label such information as "torn size before hemming, 72 inches by 108 inches." This should be valuable information to any housewife for two reasons. A torn sheet is much more satisfactory in shape after laundering than is a cut sheet. Furthermore, it is customary to hem sheeting after it is torn from the bolt of cloth; therefore, the actual length is about five inches shorter than the torn length. Shortening a sheet by five inches in hemming plus the average shrinkage of five inches means that a sheet labeled "torn size before hemming" will actually be about ten inches shorter than the torn length after the second or third washing. The discovery of this difference in length from that which she may have assumed she was buying when she asked for a sheet 108 inches long is likely to prove a great disappointment to a housewife if she has not read the entire label.

There is a second advantage in asking to see a label and discussing its interpretation with salesmen. The merchant is made aware that consumers are interested in understanding the meaning of quality and demanding definite information concerning purchases. The old argument that the consumer is interested only in appearance should be broken down.

One method of doing this is to make the merchant aware that the consumer is interested and to demand information to aid in judging values.

The question then arises as to what are the characteristics of a fabric which make for wearing quality. In all household textiles there is a relatively close relationship between these characteristics. One or more of the following factors enter into the selection of any fabric from the point of view of wearing quality, fiber content, relative length, strength and elasticity of the raw fibers, and the construction of the yarn from which any given fabric is woven. Factors which enter into the construction of the yarn are the length, strength, and elasticity of the raw fiber; the tightness or looseness of the twist of the yarn; the size and ply and the finish of the yarn. These factors can be determined by pulling out a filling yarn and a warp yarn and studying their make-up. In the case of ready-made articles, it is not always possible to do this.

THE COUNT of the cloth, or the number of warp yarns and filling yarns to the square inch is another selecting factor. In most cases, the greater the number of yarns packed into a square inch, the greater the wearing quality of a given fabric. Most household linens need to be as strong in the direction of the filling as in the direction of the warp. If by pulling the cloth one finds an undue amount of giving or stretching in one direction, the fabric should be regarded with suspicion. The style of the weave or the method in which the yarns are interlaced may be an important factor. Long, loose yarns floating over the surface may be very beautiful but being so exposed to abrasive wear, these yarns soon break or pull out and a hole appears or the surface of the cloth becomes shaggy or covered with loops. This char-

acteristic may be observed in loosely woven table damask and in upholstery fabrics. Sizing or dressing that is placed in a fabric to give it weight and appearance is very deceptive. If the fabric is one which is to be laundered, this device for giving weight disappears with the first washing and a very sleazy fabric is the result. If a fabric is for temporary use only, sizing may be even desirable and perfectly satisfactory.

The finishing of a fabric may be temporary or permanent. This characteristic may be fairly well told by rubbing vigorously a bit of the material between the fingers, or a sample may be laundered. A temporary finish is perfectly legitimate if it satisfies the intended need. The design in any fabric may be of two general types. Structural design means that the design is actually woven in the fabric, as in gingham or table damask. Surface design is applied after the fabric is woven, as in percale or cretonne. Both kinds of design may be perfectly satisfactory if well-done and if they adequately meet the need for a specific use.

Color is a factor which is difficult to judge without elaborate testing. The average consumer is at the mercy of the guarantee made for the fabric. The one point which the consumer should keep in mind is that a guarantee of color fastness does not necessarily mean color-fast under all circumstances. A glass curtain may be color-fast to sunlight but not to washing. Flaws in the construction of cloth should be looked for particularly in fabrics subjected to abrasive wear such as sheeting and table linen. If evenness of spinning is an important factor, thick and thin yarns which expose crossing yarns to an undue amount of wear should be avoided. Hold a fabric to the light and look for irregularities.

(Continued on page 119)

lized. They
ance to se-
ch only a
and they
ty, self-re-
as useful
depression
to absorb
he Society
o the land
to be re-

in loosely
upholstery
g that is
it weight
ptive. If
is to be
r giving
rst wash-
is the re-
emporary
en desir-
ry.

may be
his char-
told by
the ma-
a sample
emporary
te if it
The de-
of two
design

actually
gham or
n is ap-
en, as in
kinds of
sfactory
equately
use.

difficult
testing.
at the
for the
the con-
t that a
does not
nder all
in may

not to
truction
or par-
ted to
ng and
pinning
nd thin
arns to
ould be
e light

We Visit Ten Thousand Homes

Professor Charles A. Taylor

THIRTY years ago, Grandfather drove to town every Saturday for the mail. Sometimes, in the spring when the frost was going out of the ground, it was a hard trip; but while the mail could wait over another week, the eggs could not; they had to be taken to the store once a week and swapped for groceries. So the family always had the mail once a week.

Now Grandfather's grandson, in the same old homestead, gets his news three times a day—morning, noon, and night—over the radio.

Mother does the dishes and does the week's mending to the tune of a symphony orchestra. From morning until midnight the air is full of news, and of speeches by the nation's famous men and women, by educators and by politicians. The ether is aquiver with the music of all the ages good and bad. History, drama, comedy, science, and religion are theirs for the turning of the dial.

Five years ago, broadcasting was still in its infancy. Programs from nearby stations were about as fuzzy as trans-oceanic broadcasts are today. Voices were often difficult to hear. Instrumental music came in better than voices; so some people came to look upon the radio as a device for entertainment only.

However, the technical equipment for broadcasting has been so greatly improved and receiving sets have been perfected so that now the human voice comes in almost perfectly both in tone and quality. The low spoken word in the studio is flashed out across hundreds of miles; or, on telephone wires, carried through whole chains of stations to all the states of the Union.

The Cornell University station, WEAI, operating with a power of 1000 watts, has an effective and dependable radius of nearly one hundred miles. This territory covers twenty-some counties in New York State and northern Pennsylvania. It has a population of about two million people and a rural population of something more than seven hundred thousand. According to the last

census more than fifty per cent of the families in the territory served by WEAI had radio receiving sets in their homes.

THERE are fifty radio stations in New York State. Only eight of these have greater power than WEAI. Since only ninety-six radio channels are used in broadcasting it is readily understood that the allotment of positions on the broadcasting spectrum of fifty stations in one state is a difficult task for the Federal Radio Commission; especially so

an accuracy of less than one twenty-five hundredths of a second. Much credit is due the department of electrical engineering for the high quality of operation on this station.

Most radio stations in the United States, excepting a few educational stations like WEAI, are financed by commercial advertisers. On the other hand, most of the equipment, operating talent, and program talent for station WEAI has been contributed for the good of the University and its neighbors in the hills and vales of the twenty counties that the station serves.

Commercial advertising is not the source of support for radio broadcasting in most of the other countries. In England, Germany and many of the countries where broadcasting is highly advanced, stations are operated by the governments, directly or indirectly, and are operated for educational, informational and entertainment purposes.

In England a small tax paid by each owner of a radio set pays the cost of their most excellent radio programs and turns a handsome

income to the government besides. The elimination of the commercial scramble for advertising channels results in fewer but more powerful stations, less interference, and programs of high cultural value.

Much the same may be said of the radio situation in many other countries where commercial advertisers have not been permitted to grab the broadcasting facilities and the broadcasting channels. We in America have been slow to recognize this ether as a natural resource, as a part of the public domain. Few object to a reasonable amount of truthful advertising in a sponsored radio program, but the public does object to the excessive abuse of the privilege of using its limited domain in the ether.

The radio program is a very important part of the school day in many countries of Europe. Great Britain spends a quarter of a million dollars a year on direct educational programs to schools. More than five

(Continued on page 114)



Future Farmers of the Geneva High School Chapter who won first prize in the Farm and Home Week broadcasting competition.

when there is a great number of other stations in other states and in Canada, whose "carrier waves" are no respectors of state boundaries. Allotting positions to about 700 stations, large and small, in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, among the ninety-six frequency channels and in such a manner as to result in the least possible interference, is a mathematical stunt that keeps the Federal Radio Commission figuring.

This situation also requires that each station keep in its own channel and keep within its own power assignment. Such control of ether waves requires high technical skill in operating the station, as well as extremely delicate and dependable control instruments. Only licensed operators are permitted to run a broadcasting transmitter. WEAI is authorized to transmit its programs with 1,270,000 cycles per second. Its staff is one of only a few in the country that succeeds in keeping within 50 cycles of its exact position. In other words, it is timed down to



Through Our Wide Windows

Can We Do Less?

SPRING is a time for house-cleaning. As we approach this gentle season, we begin to look about for reforms to inflict upon the unsuspecting faculty and undergraduates. It is rather hard to get dissatisfied with the state of things when two handsome new buildings are in the throes of construction, sidewalks and pavements have replaced mud and cinders, and life goes on serenely.

But then we remember. In Bailey Auditorium there hangs a fine oil portrait—we assume it is fine, although we have never really had a good look at it—of the great man to whom the building was dedicated, Liberty Hyde Bailey, first dean of the agricultural school and one of the greatest living horticulturists. This painting has the misfortune to be hung to the right of the stage and about opposite the balcony railing. There it is in deep shadow; impossible to see clearly the features—indeed, we suspect that many of our number do not know whom it represents.

We wish to tender the suggestion to the powers that be that a light be placed above the portrait as is often done in picture galleries and in many public buildings. It seems that when a university is as fortunate as to have had on its staff such a personage, and when an auditorium open to the general public has been dedicated to him, the least that can be done is to acknowledge this generously. Undoubtedly this condition exists because of pure negligence. But it shouldn't. We hope that some inspired citizen in our midst will move to remedy the situation as a part of general spring renovation.

Labels or Sentiment

WE HAVE one new building just recently opened and two others under construction. When these are finished they will have to be named and at the same time we hope that what we now call Plant Science can be named.

When the first buildings on the campus were erected they were given names to honor the memory of men who had done much for the College and for their field of study: Roberts, Stone, Caldwell, Fernow, and Bailey. The next group of buildings for some reason took the name of the department which they housed: Poultry, Dairy, and Animal Husbandry; with the unwieldy appellation of "Building" after each one. We must admit these names allow for no confusion as to the meaning or purpose of the structure, but they seem so bare and materialistic; so much like First National Bank Building and the like. The reason for this change from the usual custom of naming is unknown. However, they have borne these names or "labels" too long now to effect a change without a good deal of confusion.

But must these new buildings, too, bear names devoid

of tradition and sentiment? There certainly cannot be a dearth of individuals to honor in an institution of such standing and reputation as ours. And can't we have a name to relieve the architectural bareness of the "Plant Science Building?" And must those under construction be forever known by such homely and ungainly appellations as the "Farm Management Building" or the "Agricultural Economics Building," and the "New Home Economics Building?"

So that all may not be criticism, we offer as a constructive suggestion that when the entomology department moves into the present Home Economics Building that it be called, not the "Entomology Building" but "Comstock Hall" in honor and memory of John Henry Comstock '74, for many years professor of entomology at Cornell and world figure in his chosen field.

Ithaca Weather

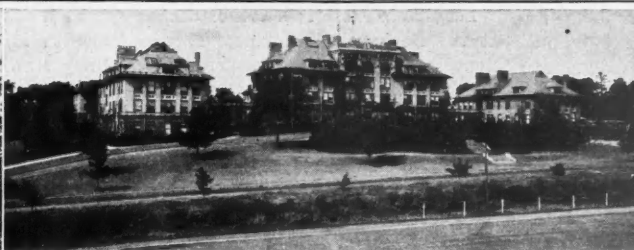
WHEN the drizzling rain patters on the sidewalks and the roads are washed by rivers, or when a warm spring day is followed by a bleak and blustery blizzard, Cornellians nod at each other and say, "H'm, Ithaca weather!" Hearing them talk, a visitor to the campus might guess that this is a dreary place. But it isn't. We have some fair days and once in a while a whole week of pleasant weather. Professor Mordoff will tell you that the climate in Ithaca is not much worse than that in other parts of the state. Winter is normally a storm period. We spend our summer vacations in a season of fair weather and then are exasperated to find rain after we return to Cornell.

Weather is something we cannot change, but that is no reason why we should be annoyed by it. Of course, it is nice to have something to crab about, but if we just notice the rainy days, we can never be satisfied. We ought not to expect too much of the weather. It adds variety to life and touches up the beauty of our campus. After all, if we should keep track of the days this month, we would find that April showers do not amount to much, even in Ithaca!

April is a good month in which to waken from our short winter's nap and start marching on the path of progress. This is the best time to study for finals; for as the season advances nature calls, and books are left unopened. We need to slay the dragons of procrastination and laziness now if we would enjoy exam week.

Home gardens on farms, in villages, or any place where it is possible to garden, will likely come to their own this year. Cornell offers a free correspondence course which has been satisfactory to new and old gardeners. Ask the farm study course office, at the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca.

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN wishes to do four things: publish interesting alumni notes, furnish campus news, present the latest agricultural information and stimulate boys and girls to seek the aid of their State Colleges in order that they may lead fuller and finer lives.



Former Student Notes

March 8, 1932
Eaton Rapids, Michigan

Dear Editor:

Upon looking over the news of your paper I see I am "wanted" by constable "Zautner." The charge seems to be "hibernating." Due to the depression I will either have to take the rap or make good on the charge, so here goes.

Compared to Bob Zautner's autobiography mine sounds like a one night stand. I could say it all in these few words, "Four years at hard labor as a dirt farmer." Compared to the last four years, the ones I spent at Cornell were a dream. From my experience I am forced to confess that a dirt farmer could get along middling well with a strong back and a weak mind. Along with this theory of mine it is sufficient to say that I am still single but hopeful.

To touch upon less serious matters I will say that Dad and I are building up a purebred flock of sheep (Oxfords) and a herd of O. I. C. hogs. We are milking a small herd of grade cows and do our field work with horse power. We have three colts by registered sires coming along. There are a number of good stallions in this neighborhood, both Percheron and Belgian.

The crops grown here are not a great deal different from those in central New York. We get good yields of wheat, oats, barley, and buckwheat and are generally sure of an average crop of corn. Potatoes and beans are cash crops—sometimes. We are also going right after alfalfa and sweet clover both for hay and pasture.

We live about fifteen miles from Michigan State College and get up there quite often. They had a fine Farmers' Week there this year and have some real animals in their barns.

Well, Mr. Editor, if you don't like this you can just blame "Bob" and throw it out, and I will remain a "Hibernating '27."

Archie Fox.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Thanks for answer-

ing "Bob" Zautner's summons, "Archie." We hope that "Bob" has started something, and we should like to hear from a lot more alumni.

'79

Clayton Ryder was elected one of the vice-presidents of the Putnam County, New York, Chamber of Commerce, at its annual meeting on December 27.

'00

Harry W. Redfield, Ph.D. '12, is a consulting food technologist. He lives at R. D. 1, Mendham, New Jersey. He is municipal manager for unemployment relief in Mendham.

'11

Abelardo Pachano is the director of agriculture in Ecuador.

'14

J. Sellman Woollen is now living in Lothian, Maryland.

'15

Charles H. Reader is living at 1436 Carroll Street, Brooklyn. In addition to his duties as inspector in the New York City Department of Health he is continuing his membership in the Officers' Reserve Corps. At present he holds the commission of Major in the Sanitary Corps. He attended the officers' course in sanitation at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, last summer.

'17

Donald S. Rogers is an auditor with the brokerage firm of H. S. Edwards and Company at 1415 Union National Bank Building, Pittsburgh. He lives at 6629 Woodwell Street, Squirrel Hill, Pittsburgh. He has four children, Donald, Ralph, Jean, and Ruth.

Abraham Shultz is now resident manager of the factory in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, of the Glix Brand Underwear Company.

'18

Hollis V. Warner is a grower of Long Island ducklings, marketing about 150,000 ducks annually. His address is 1013 Riverside Drive, Riverhead, New York. He has two sons and two daughters.

'19

Norman T. Newton, M. L. D. '20,

established his own office for the practice of landscape architecture at 101 Park Avenue, New York, on January 1. He lives at 106 East Thirty-fifth Street. He spent three years at the American Academy in Rome as the winner of the Prix de Rome in 1923, and five years with the firm of Ferruccio Vitale, including two years as an associate in the firm.

'20

Louis E. Smith is office manager of Standard Brands, Incorporated, at 419 Plum Street, Cincinnati. His mailing address is 1451 North Fort Thomas Avenue, Fort Thomas, Kentucky.

William Woodcock was appointed by the governor of Iowa to act for the next three years as a member of the State Board of Conservation. Mr. Woodcock is also president of the Woodcock Floral Company, Spencer, Iowa; a director of the society of Iowa Florists; and president of the Spencer Building and Loan Association.

'21

Paul A. Herbert, M. F. '22, became head of the department of forestry at the University of Michigan in September. He was a member of the faculty there until 1926, when he resigned to enter the United States Forest Service, where he was associated with the forest taxation inquiry.



DONALD A. HOWE
Hatchery Tribune

Donald A. Howe, owner of Spring Brook Poultry Farm, Akron, New York, won the grand prize in the recent Buckeye Incubator Company's prize contest, which consisted of a Buckeye Model No. 46-3 All-Electric Mammoth Incubator. In the judgment of the men selected to decide, "Don" answered in the best manner the question, "What feature of the Buckeye Incubator has contributed most to the hatchery industry, and why?" He stressed the humidifier.

The engagement of Leon C. Reyna.

son of Professor and Mrs. John E. Reyna of Ithaca, to Constance Wilma Rick of Brooklyn has been announced. Miss Rick was graduated from St. Angela Hall and St. Joseph's College. Besides being a graduate of Cornell, Mr. Reyna is a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a member of the Westfield Tennis Club, and of the American Criterion Society of New York.

'22

Ruth F. Irish recently moved to 25 East Sixty-third Street, New York. She is in the service department of the Union Dime Savings Bank.

Mrs. William S. Peterson, formerly Cornelia S. Walker, and her husband live at 4428 Franklin Avenue, Hollywood, California. A son, William Albert, was born on August 13.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul W. Thomen live at 153 Hillcrest Avenue, Cranford, New Jersey. Mrs. Thomen was Margery Walters. Her husband graduated from Cornell as a C. E. in '21. They have two children, Robert W. and Margery Jean.

A daughter, Margaret, was born on August 1 to Mr. and Mrs. Lester Vail. Mrs. Vail was Elizabeth Pratt. They live at 124 North Elm Drive, Beverly Hills, California.

'23

Milton T. Lewis is an assistant professor of plant breeding at Pennsylvania State College. He has a year-old daughter, Mary Elizabeth.

'24

A son, Peter, was born on January 28 to Mr. and Mrs. George F. Brewer of 57 Burr Avenue, Northport, New York. George is a salesman with A. S. Pettit and Sons in Huntington, Long Island.

Leslie R. Hawthorn and his wife, Ruth Reynolds '26, announce the birth of Shirley Ann on December 4, 1931. He is now associated as a horticulturist with the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station and is located in the winter garden section of Texas, where most of the spinach appearing on northern winter markets is grown. Over 18,000 acres of spinach are under cultivation in the immediate vicinity of the station. Mr. Hawthorne is also officially connected with the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. He received his M. S. at Cornell in 1928. His address is Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Winter Taven, Texas (Substation 19).

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Larcomb live at 3649 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio. They are the parents of a year-old daughter, Frances Margaret. Mrs. Larcomb was formerly M. Margaret Kenwell.

Leon F. Packer is a critic teacher at the Department of Rural Education Training School in Trumansburg, New York. He has two children, Phillis Fern, aged four, and Albert Holroyd, who was born on September second.

Carroll C. Griminger is director of the Cleveland Garden Center, which is establishing a place where people interested in gardening may come for advice and inspiration. Her address is 883 Yellowstone Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

George W. Walton is dean, and professor of botany and geology at Albright College. His address is 1525 North Twelfth Street, Reading, Pennsylvania.

'25

Dorothy M. Compton resides at 71 Jefferson Road, Princeton, New Jersey. She is teaching nature study in the public schools.

R. D. Reid is farming in Washington County, with potatoes and dairy as his principal enterprises. His address is Salem, New York.

Donald T. Ries '30 Ph.D., is curator of entomology and education at the Cranbrook Institute of Science in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. Besides doing entomological research he co-operates with the schools of the Cranbrook Foundation in helping in classes in natural sciences, and taking science groups through the Institute Museum and on outdoor trips. He formerly worked on the Mediterranean Fruit Fly Project in Florida.

Paul E. Spahn is living at 272 East Main Street, Patchogue, Long Island, New York. He has left the American Radiator Company and is now special representative in Suffolk County, New York, as a heating engineer for the W. A. Case and Son Manufacturing Company, manufacturers and wholesalers of plumbing and heating supplies.

'26

Loyal C. Gibbs is located in Boston, where he is auditor for the Bradford Hotel.

Seth Jackson is a forester with the International Power and Paper Company of Newfoundland, Ltd. His address is Corner Brook, Newfoundland.

A son, Taylor, was born on January 26 to Mr. and Mrs. H. Alexander MacLennan. MacLennan is managing director of the El Conquistador Hotel in Tucson, Arizona.

W. S. "Wes" Middaugh is Assistant Extension Economist in farm management at the Connecticut Agricultural College. Besides conducting tobacco cost accounts "Wes" is teaching a college course in accounting. His address is Storrs, Connecticut.

Fred L. Miner during the winter months is assistant manager of the Gasparilla Inn at Boca Grande, Florida. He has a year-old daughter, Barbara DeWitt.

John J. Wille recently completed surveys on resale price maintenance on foodstuffs. He is employed by the Port of New York Authority as an independent consulting analyst on food supply and transportation. Mrs. Wille was Beatrice Benedicks '26 A. B. They live at 454 Washington Street, New York, and have a thirteen months old daughter, Joan Margaret.

'27

Leo R. Blanding is a special agent for the Home Insurance Company in Springfield, Massachusetts. His address is 36 Clarendon Street.

Clarice R. Cookingham since September has been home demonstration agent for Lewis County, New York. Her headquarters are in Lowville.

Lester Freeland is a salesman in the New Jersey district for the M. Rise Company of Philadelphia. His address is 303 Clifton Avenue, Newark.

William E. Jordan, whose article "Farmers in the Making" appears in this issue, has, as he expresses it, found his "niche" in adjusting boys into agriculture as a vocation. He is located with The Children's Aid Society, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City, a pioneer organization which has initiated many worthy reforms ameliorating the condition of children in the city. He writes that this organization is interested in finding suitable farm homes for its boys and would appreciate any inquiries regarding this phase of its work.

Muriel A. Lamb is now Mrs. A. R. McFarlin, and is living at 28 Couchman Drive, Rochester, New York.

Mrs. William Newton Lietch has announced the marriage of her daughter, Bertha D. Lietch, to John James Brown, who is secretary and Mills in Eastman, Georgia. Mr. treasurer of the Eastman Cotton Brown received his Bachelor of Science degree at the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College in '28 and his Master of Science at North Carolina State.

A daughter, Helen Wirt, was born on December 1 to Mr. and Mrs. William Y. Naill. Their address is 233 Frederick Street, Hanover, Pennsylvania.

William I. Otteson '28 and Mrs. Otteson, formerly Doris Detlefsen, live at 75 Lenox Road, Brooklyn. They have a year-old daughter, Elizabeth Jean.

'28

Evelyn T. Calkins was married on September 3 to Leon H. Westfall. They are living in New York, where Mr. Westfall is working for his Ph.D. in educational administration at Columbia.

Harrison L. Chance '28 M. S., '31 Ph.D., has joined the botanical staff at the University of Oklahoma. He graduated from the Lincoln Memorial University in 1911 and from the University of Missouri in 1914.

'29

Catherine A. Buckelew is home demonstration agent of Madison County, New York. Her address is 427 Wilbur Street, Oneida. In December she attended President Hoover's White House Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership. While in Washington she visited Charlotte A. Hequembourg '29, who is dietitian at the Allies Inn.

Charles E. McConnell is in the lumber business. His address is Sheldon Place, Hastings-on-Hudson, New York.

Earl J. Mortimer is assistant agricultural agent of Wayne County, New York. He lives in Sodus.

Colonel and Mrs. John B. Schoeffel of Hartford, Connecticut, have announced the engagement of their daughter, R. Bernice Schoeffel, to

Captain Charles Scott Mudget, of the United States Marine Corps.

David W. Sowers is with the Weatherbest Stained Shingle Company. He has been transferred to the sales territory from the office of credit manager and purchasing agent. His address is 1007 Amber Street, Erie, Pennsylvania.

'30

A. Lucille Brooks is head dietitian in the city hospital in Springfield, Ohio.

Helen E. Coldwell is assistant manager of the Lincklaen House in Cazenovia, New York.

Beatrice C. Fehr is home demonstration agent of Delaware County, New York. Her headquarters are in Delhi.

Helen L. Griffis is teaching home economics in the New Milford, New York, Central School.

Ida L. Harrison is teaching home-making in the Canaseraga, New York, High School. Her home is in Marcellus, New York.

Carl F. Olsen, who is a junior forester with the Southern Forest Experiment Station, has been transferred from Stark, Florida, to the main office in New Orleans. His address is 3705 Louisiana Parkway.

Jean E. Randall since September has been associate student secretary

of the Y. W. C. A. at the University of Illinois. She lives at 801 South Wright Street, Champaign. She attended the past summer school at the University of Chicago.

'31

Helen S. Adams is teaching home economics in Greene, New York, and is the local leader of the girls' 4-H Club there.

Catherine A. Blewer is assistant home demonstration agent of Cattaraugus County, New York. Her address is 153 Broad Street, Salamanca.

Charles A. Brown went abroad after graduation, and is now on the front office staff of the new Waldorf Astoria in New York. He lives at the Pickwick Arms Club Residence, 230 East Fifty-first Street, New York.

George J. Dinsmore is an extension teacher of vocational agriculture at Alfred, New York. His address is Box 623.

Mary R. Evans is Home Bureau manager for Tioga County, New York. Her address is 239 Front Street, Owego.

Martin W. Hess is assistant manager of the Open Door Inn at Westport, Connecticut.

Edwin W. Hicks is working for his father, Henry Hicks '92, at the

Men's Freeman Shoes

\$5

We are proud to announce that these nationally famous shoes may now be purchased at Rothschild's in the men's department. At this same price you'll find dress and sport styles.

All are new Spring shoes.

Your Size is Here!

Men's Shop—Just Inside the Door

Rothschild's
Department Store

March Winds

March winds may chap the face and hands, but we have a variety of creams and lotions to keep them soft and pleasing

Campana's Italian Balm

Nivea Cream

Jergen's Lotion

Frostilla

Hind's Cream

and many other useful preparations

• **The Hill Drug Store**

C. W. Daniels, Pharmacist

328 College Avenue

Ithaca, N. Y.

Hicks Nurseries in Westbury, New York.

Ruth M. Horn is with the Chase National Bank at the main office at 18 Pine Street, New York. She lives at 124 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn.

Laura E. Maurer is teaching home economics in Mohnton, Pennsylvania.

J. Paul McGinn is now on the staff of the Hotel President in Waterloo, Iowa. He was formerly at the Rogers Hotel in Bloomington, Illinois. Both hotels are owned by the Tangney-McGinn Hotels Company.

G. Van McKay is with the special sales department of the Hobart Manufacturing Company, at 40 East Twenty-second Street, New York. He lives at 25 Fifth Avenue.

Rexford A. Ransley is working at the Tiger Nurseries in Brookhaven, Long Island, New York.

L. Virginia Urban received a graduate fellowship in home economics at Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, where she is supervisor of the food unit at Boyd Hall, and is working for her M. A. in education.

We Visit Ten Thousand Homes

(Continued from page 109)

thousand British elementary schools use these programs.

In Germany, the "traveling microphone" is used. The microphone is taken into the factory or railroad station or theater so that the children may hear the noises going on in the daily processes of industry while these processes are being explained.

In Austria broadcasts to schools are linked with subsequent educational activities such as visits to museums, exhibits, and industrial plants.

Russia and Hungary and Italy make extensive use of the radio to educate both children and adults who cannot read. These broadcasts include events, history, geography, reading and writing, arithmetic, civics, and many other subjects.

Some experimenting with broadcasting to grade schools is under way on our own station WEAI. Professor E. Lawrence Palmer has for some time been broadcasting his nature talks to a constantly increasing number of school children at 11:40 each Wednesday morning.

THE program for the noon hour on our station WEAI, presents many topics of unusual interest during the next three months. Dr. Erl A. Bates is starting a new Friday series on the local history subject, "How Did Your Town Get Its Name?". Professor

Bristow Adams will continue his Thursday series, "Let's Read a Book."

Each of the departments of the College of Agriculture will broadcast regularly. The departments of rural education and rural social organization have new series beginning on Wednesdays and Fridays. The nutrition laboratory of the department of animal husbandry starts a new series on "What Everybody Should Know About Nutrition," and the veterinary college has a new series which explains just what veterinary students learn in the several branches of the veterinarians' field.

Until the end of the spring term, Ag-Domecon will continue its Saturday series, and students in Professor Peabody's class in public speaking will appear frequently. Deborah Domecon continues at 1 o'clock on Tuesdays and Thursdays. The University Hour, at twilight, continues through the spring.

The Garden Club of Ithaca, the Grange, the Boy Scouts, and the Parent-Teacher's Association all have parts in the spring programs of WEAI. Of course, educational broadcasting is just learning its way about, but we ought to get acquainted if we continue to visit ten thousand homes every day.

Right on the Dot!



Dependable Laundry Service

The Palace Laundry

323-325 Eddy St., Phone 2255

One block below the Campus Gate
Phone for our truck to stop for your laundry

The Atkinson Press PRINTERS

“ ”

New Location

124-126 South Tioga Street

Better Facilities for Prompt Service

Telephone 2623

Devoted to
Local
Events

The Campus Countryman

Around the
Top of
"The Hill"

Volume XIII

Ithaca, New York, April, 1932

Number 7

SHEEP DEPARTMENT EXPANDS PROGRAM

Invests in Barns and Stock

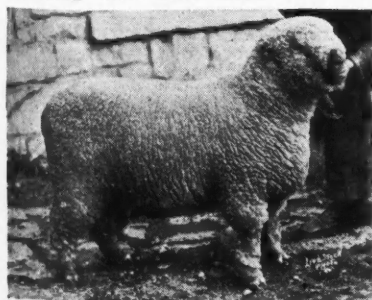
The New York State College of Agriculture has for years bred sheep but these were not of the best type suitable for teaching or for experimental work. Now the sheep department has funds with which it has built barns and bought animals in the five major breeds of sheep that are well worthy of the name, "foundation animals."

The old sheep barn was entirely inadequate both as to size and suitability for experimental work. The new barn is located about one and one-half miles from the other animal husbandry barns and buildings. This is a little too far from the college buildings to be convenient but in order to have sufficient land for pasture and forage crops the barn had to be located on this 65 acre farm.

The new sheep barn is a wooden structure. It has a capacity for housing 250 head of average sized ewes. The pens are so arranged that the racks form the partitions and can be moved to form a pen of any desired size. Sufficient space is provided on the second floor for the hay and grain storage. In addition to the new barn, the old dairy barn, which is situated about 40 feet away has been remodeled and is used primarily for the housing of experimental ewes and lambs; the capacity being 125 head of feeder lambs and 125 head of ewes. Both of these barns have been painted the color of all Cornell University barns and make a very impressive showing.

Many Champions Represented

The five breeds of sheep that are housed in these barns are: the Shropshire, Hampshire, Dorset, Southdown, and the "C" type Delaine Merino. The foundation Shropshires include 24 ewes of exceptional type and quality, headed by a ram lamb that was champion at the International Livestock Exposition last fall. In the Hampshire flock another ram lamb holds forth with 16 ewes. He stood second to his champion half-brother at the Ohio State Fair, and at Syracuse and Springfield. The horned breed, Dorset, is largest in number, having 30 ewes and an outstanding ram that stood fifth at



Champion Shropshire Ram Lamb at 1931 International Livestock Exposition. Purchased by Cornell University from Noel Gibson, Canada.

Courtesy American Sheep Breeder

Chicago last year as a lamb and has since developed into the best of the rams shown there. The extreme mutton typed Southdowns are not at all outclassed in this array of prize winners because they are a uniform flock of ewes and have as a sire to their offspring a ram that was first prize yearling at Eastern States Exposition and a winner at Chicago. Last, but not in any sense the least, the Delaine sheep complete the list of breeds. The 12 ewes are large and comparatively smooth but still have the fine wool and a good mutton carcass. The two-year old ram that is siring the Merino lambs now at the barn was champion at the New York State Fair this year.

Willman Experimenting

Besides starting this breeding flock with such splendid individuals, J. P. Willman, who is in charge of the sheep and swine, is carrying on a number of experiments for the benefit of the sheepmen in New York State and to further the experimental knowledge of sheep. These include the stiff lamb experiment which is running for its third consecutive year, a docking trial for the second year, and also feeding three small groups of western feeder lambs.

Undoubtedly the sheep department has a start now that will develop it into one of the strongest departments in the East, a standing that it should have as a representative of the Empire State.

GRANGE SCHOOL MEETS

The New York State College of Agriculture offered a choice of twelve subjects at the sixth annual New York state grange lecturers' school April 4 to 9. The topics were: programs with pulling power; the use of dramatics on grange programs; grange and community leadership; news writing; economic problems in agriculture; aids for juvenile matrons; the Pomona lecturer; the what, why, and how of recreation; public speaking; radio broadcasting; and practice in dramatics.

Members of the staff of the College who taught at the school were: E. A. Bates, advisor in Indian extension; Mary Eva Duthie, of the department of rural social organization; Van B. Hart of the department of rural economics; M. Slade Kendrick, specialist in taxation; C. E. Ladd '12, director of agricultural extension; G. E. Peabody '18, public speaking; Dwight Sanderson and Robert Polson, of the department of rural social organization; and Bristow Adams, editor of publications.

Evening events included: reception by the Tompkins county granges, the annual grange lecturers' banquet, a dramatic program, and the merry neighbors' night when the lecturers visited granges in six near-by counties to present programs.

In a depression during Revolutionary times, the price of a newspaper rose from one to five barrels of flour for a year's subscription.

WING CRITICISES MOUNT HOPE INDEX

Prefers Dam and Daughter

Professor H. H. Wing '81, spoke to the Round-Up Club, Tuesday evening March 15. His topic was the Mount Hope Index, which is a method originated by Doctor Goodale of the Mount Hope Farm, to calculate the ability of a bull to transmit producing power of milk and butter fat to his offspring.

Professor Wing proved, on his study of the Cornell bulls and their offspring, that the dam and daughter method is just as reliable. He proved this by first calculating the transmitting power by the Mount Hope Index and then by his method. This study showed conclusively that the dam and daughter method was better in many ways because the Mount Hope Index assumes a mature equivalent on only the first record, that maturity in production is at eight years of age, that fat percentage varies enough to be calculated, and disregards the lactation period. Professor Wing criticises the above points because the cows usually reach maturity at five years of age, the variation of the fat percentage is well within the limits of experimental error, and the lactation period is a factor because it makes a difference whether a heifer produces first at the age of two years or three years.

Preceding the talk by Professor Wing a business meeting was held at which time plans were discussed for a barn warming dance in the new beef cattle barn as soon as the weather permits. The superintendents of the divisions of the livestock show and of the Round-Up Cafeteria reported and made suggestions in regard to improvements in the management next year. The superintendents were: F. W. Schutz '33, H. T. Sexauer, Sp. Ag., A. G. Allen '34, Morton Adams '33, S. A. Coombs '33, and N. C. Kidder '32.

KERMIS TO BROADCAST

Kermis Club, the dramatic organization of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, has added another activity to its regular functions. A play is now in preparation to be broadcast over WEAI. This production is to be given as a part of the regular weekly program of the Ag-Domecon Association. Professor C. A. Taylor of the WEAI staff feels that this Kermis production will give radio listeners a more definite conception of student activities in the College of Agriculture.

The first play that Kermis will present is *An Ohio Enoch Arden* under the direction of Harriet McNinch '33. The cast includes Merle Knapp '35, Miriam Newman '32, Florence Liljander '35, Donald Nichols '32, Ronald Babcock '32, Mary Steinman '35.

The purpose of Kermis Club is to give those students who have only limited time for outside activities practice and experience in acting and staging simple dramatic pieces.

It's a Strike When It's Under the Plate

Reversing the usual baseball procedure, in metal working operations a "strike" is *under* the plate.

The metal in the bumper of your auto for instance, was first thoroughly cleaned of grease, then given a nickel "strike," a copper plate on top of the "strike," a nickel plate, and a chrome plate on top of the nickel. But the "strike" is always *under* the plate.

Metal working shops of all kinds, including railroad companies, auto manufacturers, producers of agricultural machinery, jewelry concerns, and makers of enameled kitchen ware, find that Wyandotte Metal Cleaners do the jobs they want done quickly, economically, and well.

No matter what your life work, among the nearly 50 specialized Wyandotte Products are materials that will aid you in doing cleaning operations of every known description at reasonable cost and with quality results.

The food, the building, the textile, the laundry, the tanning, and the metal working industry, all find that Wyandotte Cleaning Products assist them in keeping operating costs in black figures.



Manufactured by

The
J. B. Ford Company
Wyandotte, Michigan

BIRTH OF DR. BATES' SON CELEBRATED BY INDIANS

Tribes Give Sunrise Dance

Dr. Erl A. Bates, adviser in Indian extension, and "Little White Father" to redmen everywhere, has a son, and from reservations all over the country have come messages of congratulation and news of tribal celebrations of the event.

The Great Spirit answered the prayers of his red-skinned children and sent a boy "papoos" to Dr. and Mrs. Bates at Ithaca Memorial Hospital on March 9. The baby has been named Jonathan. Mrs. Bates was formerly Miss Jane Bartlett and was connected with the nursery school of the College of Home Economics.

The Indian office at Washington notified reservations all over the country of the good news and the next morning many tribes celebrated the "sunrise dance" in accordance with the Indian tradition that a ceremony be held at the first sunrise after the birth of a child. This "sunrise dance" is a ceremony of gratitude similar to the "harvest dance" of November and afterward the Indians pass around a pipe of tobacco.

The chief at the Onondaga reservation telephoned his congratulations and said that they celebrated the dance and although it was very cold everyone had a good time. Congratulations were received by Dr. Bates from the Sioux tribes, from the Blackfeet in Montana, and from many other reservations.

Dr. Bates is an adopted brave of practically every Indian tribe in the country and an adopted chief of the Six Nations. He has done a great deal of work for the Federal Bureau of Indian Affairs.

WEAI WARNS OF IMPURE WATER

Residents of a New York state village were warned of polluted water, and the United States weather map was completed on March 7 despite the fact that all telegraph and telephone wires leading from Ithaca were rendered useless by the heavy March storm.

Reports of the weather conditions as observed by the weather bureau at Ithaca were broadcast in code by the Cornell University station WEAI, with a request that listeners near Elmira telephone the message to the Elmira chamber of commerce. Malcolm J. Wilson received seventy-five calls and wired the report to the United States weather bureau at Washington, D. C. The weather that day was described officially as: "Ithaca, Bagdad somber fiducial vocation one solstice yaffer."

Water samples from the Montour Falls water works were being tested by H. A. Faber of the Cornell University chemistry department and were found impure. Instructions could not be sent by telephone so the following message was broadcast to M. W. Denson at the water plant: "Water samples of March show filter operating badly. Chlorinate reservoir and south filter. Boil water."

Reports sent to the radio station several days later show that most of the Montour Falls residents heeded the warning to boil water and that the water works promptly adjusted the filters.

CAMPUS CHATS

SNOW

After wondering for quite a while whether or not the seasons hadn't become somewhat mixed up, the second week in March quite convinced us that such was the case. A winter that looked decidedly like spring a good share of the time finally gave us, just as spring should be approaching, the biggest snowstorm of some years. The snow started falling Sunday afternoon, continued through the night, and all day Monday. A howling wind turned all of this into one of the finest blizzards seen in these parts for some time. Although the snow was general throughout the state, Ithaca and vicinity got about the worst of it. A good many students taking advantage of what appeared to be the beginning of spring scattered to all parts of the state for the weekend. Reports of marooned cars, delayed trains, and interrupted telephone and telegraph service have been the talk of the campus ever since. Students caught by the storm have been straggling back to town throughout the week.

The grounds department put up a losing fight with the storm throughout Monday. As fast as they shoveled out a path it would drift full again. The walk from Roberts to Domecon was particularly a "teaser." After spending all the morning cutting a path through the drifts, by late afternoon the weary shovelers saw it drifted full again and looking for all the world like a picture from the files of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition. It can't last long and it certainly has given everyone something new to talk about so we shouldn't condemn this latest vagary of the weather-man too loudly.

AND PAINT

Everybody is glad to see the painters busy in Roberts Hall. Their initial efforts were centered upon the basement hallway which has brightened up considerably under the ministrations of the welcome brush wielders. They are now being graciously received in offices on the upper floors. The offices of the entomology department particularly needed these improvements. Especially commendable is the quiet efficiency of the men doing the work. A job which necessarily causes a good deal of confusion is being carried out with very little inconvenience to students or the faculty denizens of Roberts.

AND A NEW DOOR HANDLE

At last the problem of a handle on the main south door of Plant Science has been solved, or at least we hope so. Ever since the building has been open the problem of entering this door has been a grave one. It has had no handle. Perhaps the queer fancy of the contractor or some other in power so willed, but it really has been a difficult situation for those who wished to enter the building from the south. Sometime before farm and home week a beautifully chased bronze handle appeared on the outside of the door. The donor of the handle received silent praise. Recently this handle disappeared only to appear on the inside of the door and a less artistic but perhaps more

serviceable handle has been fastened to the outside. The situation is greatly relieved. We only hope the powers have their minds firmly made up so that there will be no more of these disconcerting changes.

CLUB HAS COSTUME PARTY

The university 4-H Club staged a Washington costume party in Home Economics 245 on Saturday evening, March 12, from 9 until 12 o'clock. The party included modern square dances, the Virginia reel, and round dancing. The Woodhull orchestra from Elmira supplied the music. Dorothy English '32, Helen Cotter '33, and Herbert Baum '34 were in charge of the dance; Florence Moulton '34 arranged the refreshments; and Marion Crandon '35, Mildred Almstedt '35, and Lester Ashwood '33 acted as the costume committee.

PROF'S PRANKS

Professors C. B. Moore, E. N. Ferriss, P. J. Kruse, E. L. Palmer, and J. E. Butterworth of the department of rural education attended the annual meeting of the National Education Association in Washington, D. C., February 20 to 25. While there, Professor Moore had charge of arrangements for the Cornell Breakfast held at the Harrington Hotel.

Students taking Meteorology 1 waited in vain for their lecture the Monday of the big storm. Professor R. A. Mordoff '11 was snowed in at his West Hill farm and was unable to get in for his Monday classes.

Professor T. H. Eaton of the department of rural education has pre-

pared a book which is just coming from the press. It is entitled *College Teaching, Its Rationale* and is being published by John Wiley and Sons, New York. The material presented should be of especial interest to students of education as Professor Eaton is conducting a seminar attended by members of the university faculty.

PERMANENT GARDEN HAS REAL ADVANTAGE

Time, labor, and expense are saved, says Lucile Grant Smith, of the landscape art department of the College of Agriculture, if a definite plan is followed when setting out trees, shrubs, and flowers. Moreover, plants can be bought for less money, there will be less waste, and each step will lead to a definite end so that the final effect will be more satisfying and complete.

Even the simplest home with no more than a tiny plot of ground can be made a beauty spot if thought and care are spent in arrangement. Tall shrubs will hide unsightly buildings or unpleasant views, and will furnish a background for smaller ornamental shrubs or perennial flowers.

Miss Smith strongly recommends the use of perennials for those who do not have much time to spend in the garden. They should be planted in irregularly formed masses, rather than in formal straight rows. In grounds of somewhat larger dimensions she suggests the possibility of a small inexpensive water garden or lily pool, or of a rock garden, where such a garden is suitable, and will not appear too artificial and obtrusive.

ATTENTION!

Classes of
'34 and '35

The
Cornell Countryman

will open

Editorial and
Business
Competitions

April 14, 1932
at 8:00 o'clock

The Countryman Office

One of the Very Best
Outside Activities
on The Hill

RICHFIELD Golden Gasoline

Complete Greasing

and

Crank Case Service

100 % Penna Motor Oils

Gordon Gas Station

H. N. GORDON '15, Owner

Fulton and West Buffalo Streets

Dial 2008

Music

We have spent thirty-five years building up an efficient Music Service. Our constantly increasing patronage leads us to believe that our efforts have not been entirely without results.

Here you will find adequate stocks, accurate information and courteous and intelligent service.

May we serve you?

Hickey's
Lyceum Music Store
105-107 South Cayuga Street

Domecon



Doings

HOME ECONOMICS CLUB HOLDS WEEKLY MEETING

The Cornell Home Economics Club held its weekly meeting on Wednesday, March 9 from 4:00 to 6:00 o'clock in the Domecon apartment. This meeting took the form of a tea dance. It is planned to alternate the social program by having a bridge tea every other week. One business meeting a month will be held.

The objects of the organization as designated by the constitution are to promote pleasant, wholesome social affairs for Home Economics students; to combine educational, social, and business interests; and, above all, to develop personality, leadership, self-reliance, initiative, social poise, and professional interest. Programs will be developed so that members may learn more about the field of Home Economics, state and national organizations, and leaders in the field, and so develop more interest in the Home Economics department.

Any girl registered in the College of Home Economics is eligible as an active member on payment of dues of fifty cents per term. This club is not a new organization but it has been made active again by renewed interest on the part of the officers, students, and faculty. Meetings are being held every Wednesday afternoon between 4:00 and 5:00 o'clock so that girls can drop in after their afternoon labs.

PROFESSOR MONROE SUGGESTS SAVINGS FOR HOMEMAKERS

Ways for the homemaker who buys her food at retail to save food money have been suggested by Professor Day Monroe, of household economics at the College, in speaking on the subject of "Household buying."

The first step in this type of economy is to study the prices of goods offered in all the retail stores in the local trading center and learn which dealer sells at lowest prices. Cash and carry stores are usually cheaper than those which give credit and delivery, for they do not pay delivery charges or keep up a complicated bookkeeping system. Chains are generally cheaper than independent stores, but this is not invariably true.

The household buyer should watch for sales, where reductions are sometimes as great as twenty percent. She should be familiar with regular prices of foods, since sometimes goods advertised as "specials" are not reduced at all. Buying in large quantities is always an economy. By buying large cans instead of small ones as much as five cents a can may sometimes be saved. The buyer should know the standard sizes of cans and how much they contain.

When possible, buying by grade is an advantage. Grades are not uniformly used. The government does some grading of meat. Oranges are usually graded by size. The household buyer should cultivate sales-

resistance against alluring advertising, which may be entirely unjustified. Unless the claims are substantiated beyond any reasonable doubt, it is poor economy to buy an expensive food because of attractive advertising, when a cheaper one is available. In buying any canned or packaged goods, remember that prices of two packages cannot be compared without a knowledge of how much each contains. Two bars of laundry soap may be the same price, but if one is larger it is cheaper.

IT IS STYLISH TO REMODEL

According to Miss Frances Brookins, assistant director of the costume shop, this season is the most favorable one we have had in years for those who are restyling their old clothes and thereby reducing the cost of their spring wardrobe. With careful planning and workmanship it is possible to convert one's old dresses into stylish new ones which are a delight to wear.

Efficiency and organization are of course necessary in order to make this job worth while as well as keep it from being too tedious. The proper tools to be included in good sewing equipment are a good pair of sharp shears not shorter than seven inches, a tape measure with numbers beginning at each end, a one-edged razor blade, which is indispensable for ripping, and sharp smooth pins and needles.

Before doing any ripping it is wise to have fairly complete plans in mind as to what one intends to do with her material. This will save time and excess ripping and re-sewing. The new fashion magazines, samples of the new spring materials, and a trip through the shops will furnish one with a wealth of ideas on which to base her planning. Contrasting materials are much used this year thus permitting a combination of materials in yokes, blouses, neplums, and built-in sections. Really, it is inexpensive to remodel and lots of fun. Why not look through your closet and see what possibilities you have for a new spring frock?

CHINA BESPEAKS ONE'S TASTE

"If, like Charles Lamb, you inquire for the china closet on your first visit to any great house, you are on your way toward making life more beautiful for yourself and your family," says Faith Fenton, assistant professor of foods and nutrition, in discussing the selection of china ware.

"A real interest in tableware, one of mankind's earliest arts, opens up an avenue of great enjoyment. After all, everyone of us spends considerable time with table china, whether we realize it or not. If we must have dishes, why not have them distinctive?"

If You Choose Heirlooms

"For real wear, and dishes which will last to be handed down to your children as precious heirlooms, one may choose bone china. This was perfected first in England and is a mixture of super clay to which sometimes as much as 95% powdered bone is added which makes it very hard and durable.

Professor Fenton believes that since dishes are meant to hold food they should be thought of as a background, so that the indefinite, conventional designs are usually most satisfactory for decoration, and will not clash with the colors of vegetables and fruits.

The most attractive colors for dishes are softened and grayed, although it is permissible to have various bright colors to catch up those of the food as do the Canterbury and Ming patterns. Contrast can be used at times with good effect, as for instance, a salad course in black glass to contrast with the brilliance of lettuce and tomato. Some delightful pieces may be purchased in the near-by ten-cent store provided one's selection is careful.

What is China?

"The stores are so full of dishes, good, bad and indifferent, that it is difficult for one to choose them. Since all is not gold that shines, neither are all dishes "china," even though the name seems to be used indiscriminately. There is pottery which means anything made of clay and fired. In the early days, there were two types of pottery called earthenware and porcelain. Earthenware or "soft-bodied china" is made of a combination of inferior clays and upon being baked is soft and absorbent and opaque, while the porcelain or "hard-bodied china" is made of a superior clay which becomes very hard and translucent and takes a wonderful glaze when it is baked. Because porcelain was first made in China, not being introduced into Europe until after the discovery of America, it is named for that country.

"Today, the words china and porcelain are used interchangeably, and in order to recognize it in the store, only hold up a piece to see if the light will shine through it.

"Semi-porcelain was developed much later in England and is earthenware or soft body with a porcelain covering and glaze. You will not be able to see the light through this. As a rule it is not so expensive as the porcelain, the decorations and shapes are often very fine, and it is usually a good choice for the medium-sized pocket-book. However, the semi-porcelain does sometimes have the disadvantage of "crazing," because the body is softer than the glaze. The glaze contracts and causes the surface to break into a network of tiny cracks. It chips easily, and therefore must be handled carefully."

COLLEGE HELPS BABIES GROW

The work done by the college of home economics for the babies of the state is far from being the least important of its many activities, according to Mrs. Marguerite Harper, assistant in the department of foods and nutrition here.

This work is no longer limited to New York state babies alone, as a report by Mrs. Harper shows. Originally a personal service rendered to babies in Ithaca, through classes in infant nutrition, it has gradually developed into a correspondence service which benefits children in seventeen other states, as well as Canada, Bermuda, the Philippine Islands, and England. That these services might be obtained from the college became known at first through graduates of the college who wrote back for information about their own babies, but at the present time records show that each year there is an increase in the number of requests from mothers who have never attended college.

Questions which come to Professor Helen Monsch, head of the department of foods and nutrition, are of various kinds, and often many questions are asked in one letter. The most common type of question is regarding the baby's feeding formula, whether it is correct, how to change from a prepared baby food to cow's milk, and whether the milk in the formula should be increased. The second most frequent request is for help in dealing with digestive and intestinal upsets. Other questions are about items of diet, such as the kind and amount of cod liver oil to give, how to prepare vegetables, cereals, eggs, and when to begin giving them, what to do if the baby failed to gain, and how much food should be given.

Young Babies Usually a Problem

To judge from the requests which come in, Mrs. Harper says, most difficulties arise with very young babies, or else the mother is more anxious at this age. Nearly one-half of the questions were about babies less than four months old, and most of the remainder were for babies between four and nine months of age. Similarly, bottle-fed babies seem to cause more trouble than breast-fed children, for two-thirds of the requests were about babies that were entirely bottle-fed. January, February, and March are the months when letters come in most frequently. This may possibly be the result of problems in health arising from lack of sunshine and poor ventilation during these months.

Difficulty has been met in attempting to find out definitely how closely mothers followed the advice given and how successful it was. In answer to a questionnaire prepared at the college and sent out to the mothers who have been aided, it appears that 80 per cent of the mothers followed the advice and found it entirely satisfactory. Six per cent more followed part of the advice and found this part adequate. The remainder of the mothers found the advice partially successful, or failed to try any of it because they found new specialists before the reply reached them. One mother replied that she tried the advice but finally received aid from another source and she apparently is the only one who found the advice entirely unsatisfactory.

Many mothers of whom there is no

record are helped by the very simple mimeographed material issued by the college which is passed on to them by women who have received direct assistance. One mother reports that seven years before, she received a copy of results of a feeding experiment carried on by the department, which she passed on until at least twenty other young mothers received help from it. Another mother wrote that she was sending the material she had received to her sister in Belgium, to show Belgian women what is being done for young mothers in this country.

NUTRITIONIST VISITS COLLEGE

Miss Marietta Eichelberger, nutrition consultant for the Evaporated Milk Association and chairman of the Food and Nutrition division of the American Home Economics Association was at the College Monday and Tuesday, March 14 and 15, to confer with Professors Helen Monsch and Day Monroe of the College. Professor Monroe is chairman of the Family Economics Division for the Association which will hold its twenty-fifth annual meeting at Atlanta, Georgia, June 20 to 25.

Miss Eichelberger is working in cooperation with charity and relief associations to advocate the use of evaporated milk in cases where families cannot afford fresh milk. She has published a bulletin *Feeding the Family at Low Cost*, with menus for a family of five.

AGAIN STUDENTS PARTICIPATE

Alice Jones and Ellen-Ann Dunham, seniors in the College, are conducting a course in foods and nutrition for nurses at the Ithaca Memorial Hospital, under the direction of Professors Mary Henry and Olga Brucher of the department of foods and nutrition. This is another of the student participation courses initiated by Professor Flora Rose, co-director of the College, in which students do the teaching with the cooperation of the staff.

The six weeks course includes laboratory practice, lectures, demonstrations, and discussion groups. The members of the class are keeping weight charts which give them data for the study of nutrition in relation to personal health and diet.

Purchasing Household Linens

(Continued from page 108)

ELEVEN distinct points concerning any fabric may seem a great many to keep in mind but as one experiments thoughtfully with cloth, he will realize that there is an overlapping and a relationship between these factors so that it is not necessary to keep all eleven points in mind. One concrete example of the use of these guides will suffice. In purchasing sheeting, a background of experience yields the following information which needs consideration if the housewife is to do the best buying. The area where sheets show the first wear is under the shoulders or just below the pillow. Second, the area under the hips will show wear, then

selvages begin to break and fray and the stitching of the hems whips out.

Long fibers are synonymous to strength. If feasible, pull out from both directions yarns of the cloth, untwist and examine the relative length of the fibers. Cotton fibers in good sheeting will vary from three-fourths inches to one and one-fourth inches. The construction of the yarn is important since evenness of spinning makes for beauty and wearing quality. Enough twist to give the yarn strength is desirable. The fineness of the yarn influences both beauty and wearing quality. In comparing two similar pieces of sheeting, a general rule which may be followed is that the higher the count, the better is the sheeting. Count in several places the number of filling and warp yarns in a quarter of an inch. Take the average of these counts as indicating the count or density of the cloth. Whether sheeting is balanced, is difficult to determine without textile testing machinery. If the counts warp-wise and filling-wise are nearly alike, the breaking strength of warp and filling yarns comparable, then a chance may be taken that the fabric is balanced in tensile strength. The style of the weave is of little importance in sheeting since practically all sheeting on the retail market is plain.

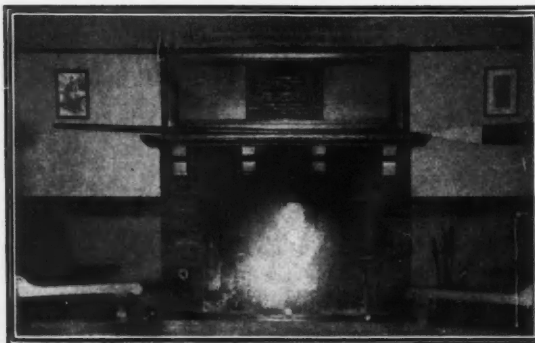
SHEETING should be as free from nap as it is possible to secure in the price line in which one is buying. Smoothness is a desirable characteristic in sheeting since nap gathers and holds dust and soil. A very fuzzy sheet is more difficult to keep white. Design is not a question in sheeting. Color is of course influenced by personal choice. Because sheeting is cotton, one needs to remember that cotton material does not always hold the dye well unless excellently done. Inquire concerning the guarantee of color fastness and the meaning of the guarantee. Does the guarantee mean color-fast for six or sixty washings? Flaws which may occur in sheeting are thick and thin yarns, knots, broken yarns and skips in weaving. Look carefully over the sheeting and hold it to the light for evidence of bad weaving.

From this analysis of the purchasing of sheets one realizes that the full responsibility for efficient purchasing must be divided between the manufacturer, the merchant, and the housewife. The manufacturer for labeling his product adequately and honestly, the merchant for knowing what he is selling, the housewife for analyzing her needs and evaluating the fabric characteristics to meet her needs.

Cornell



For the Disciples



Foresters



Of Saint Murphius

PROGRAM OF THE U. S. TIMBER CONSERVATION BOARD

The much heard of Timber Conservation Board seems to be little understood by many who will benefit by its activities. This board was established by President Hoover in response to private petition. It is under the capable direction of Secretary of Commerce, R. P. Lamont, and is composed of two other cabinet members and others representing every phase of forestry. The following recently adopted working projects will give an excellent idea of the scope and nature of its work.

"1. The economic situation of forests and timber industries, including present and prospective timber supply; and, present and prospective timber requirements.

2. Status of privately owned timber logging, and manufacturing plants and distributing facilities; extent and character of timber ownership; trends in timber values; financial pressure for liquidation, especially in the West; the small mill situation, especially in the South; producing capacities; operating efficiency; conditions of utilization.

3. Publicly owned timber; extent and character of commercial timber under public ownership; policies governing public acquisition of timber and timber lands; and policies governing the sale, cutting and use of publicly owned timber.

4. The economy, stabilization, and diversification possible through centralized operations, in timber ownership and production, in assembly and distribution of forest products.

5. Distribution and marketing methods: possibilities of diversification and expansion of markets and uses and, promulgation of standards for forest products, and for methods of enforcement.

6. Federal and state laws and policies in relation to forest resources, with recommendations concerning possible advantageous revision of present legislation. This project is divided into two sections, the first, pertaining solely to taxation. Other phases of existing laws, or possible legislation, are covered in the same section.

7. First, to summarize the board's findings and set forth plans for putting its recommendations into effect; second, to consider the principles and possibilities of sustained yield forest management as a whole, bringing together under one head all the ingredients and weaving them into a definite, comprehensive plan of action; and, third, to give the final sum-

CORNELL FORESTERS GATHER FOR REGULAR MEETING

On Tuesday evening, March 16, the Cornell Foresters gathered for their regular monthly meeting in the Fernow Club Room. The meeting was called to order by W. L. "Bill" Chapel '32. After the business meeting president Chapel turned the meeting over to Mr. Ellwood Wilson, Acting Professor of Silviculture, who gave an informal talk on his experiences while working in Canada.

Mr. Wilson, in his talk, stressed the importance of technically trained men in handling the problems and difficulties which arise in Forestry work. Mr. Wilson told of some of his own experiences encountered such as, impromptu swims in the icy waters of lakes which he attempted to cross on snow-shoes, hardships while portaging on canoe trips, and conditions which he found in some of the lumber camps at which he stayed during some of these trips in the field. He also told something of the use of airplanes in the North country, as a means of transportation, in fire prevention and control, and in forest land surveying and reconnaissance work.

Mr. Wilson's talk was highly entertaining and thoroughly enjoyed by all who attended the meeting.

On Saturday evening, March 12, the Cornell Foresters held their annual dance at the Old Armory. The hall was decorated in the traditional manner with pine trees and boughs. During the dance Saint Murphius, patron saint of the Cornell Foresters, appeared and bestowed his blessing upon those assembled, via the medium of the amplifying system which furnished the music for dancing. All those who attended the dance enjoyed themselves very much.

The Forestry basketball team is holding its own in the Inter-college League but it will be several days before the tie can be decided to determine the holders of first and second place. However Spring will soon be here, believe it or not, and Baseball, tennis and crew will be under way. Any one interested in any of these sports see "Spence" Palmer as men are needed to represent Forestry. Although in Spring a young man's fancy turns to various things, remember Forestry needs men to represent it, so turn out and help the teams along.

many of the board's findings of facts, conclusions, and recommendations for action."

SENIORS TO JOURNEY SOUTH TO STUDY LOCAL CONDITIONS

For the Seniors in Forestry, classes will cease at noon, Wednesday, March 30. The majority of the men will set forth for the South in automobiles, but some, those who desire to be sure of getting there, will trust to the "Iron Horse."

Bright and early Saturday morning, April 2, the men will gather in the offices of our good friend, Mr. G. J. Cherry, at Charleston, S. C. This year several lumber mills and a creosoting plant are on the schedule. The men will do some field work as well as assuming the role of spectators. Classes will be resumed April 13.

Mr. A. M. Huntington, a good friend of the Cornell Foresters, again offered prizes for the South Carolina trip. C. P. "Chuck" Mead, T. M. "Mac" McConkey, and W. L. "Bill" Chapel won the three prizes for \$80 each, and D. D. "Dean" Cutler, S. H. "Spence" Palmer, F. H. "Fred" Anderson, and W. T. "Walt" Cusack won the prizes for \$40 each. The money is to be used only for defraying the expenses of the trip. This year the prizes are mighty welcome, for several of the men would have been unable to go otherwise. They are indeed grateful.

CORNELL FORESTERS TO HOLD ANNUAL BANQUET

The Cornell Foresters will hold their fourth annual banquet at Willard Straight Hall on Friday, May 13. This is the one big event of the year for the Foresters and one which they look forward to with a great deal of interest. The committee in charge of the banquet is composed of: W. T. "Walt" Cusack '32, Chairman, W. H. "Ward" Robens '33, J. W. "Jack" Ruffield '34, and V. "Vin" Keator '35. The committee is working hard to make the banquet a success and it is up to the Foresters to give them full support in turning out.

The Foresters are very fortunate in having as the main speaker, Mr. Royal S. Kellogg, Secretary of the Newsprint Service Bureau of New York City. Mr. Kellogg has been in the United States Forest Service for many years and is a recognized authority in the field of Forestry. He is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and has written numerous publications dealing with various phases of Forestry. Among them are: "Lumber," and "Pulpwood and Wood Pulp in North America." Mr. Kellogg now resides in Tarrytown and is prominent in Boy Scout work in the Metropolitan area.

TH
TIONS

restry,
ednes-
of the
uth in
ho de-
e, will

morn-
ner in
fr. G.
This
a cre-
edule.
rk as
oecta-
April

good
again
olina
. M.
Bill"
\$80
S. H.
An-
sack
The
ray-
This
ome,
have
they

JET

hold
Wil-
13.
ear
hey
of
of
T.
H.
k"
35.
to
it
em

ate
fr.
he
ew
in
or
ed
fe
of
is
m
d
"
7-
at